

Manitoba Calling



Radio Branch, Manitoba Telephone System

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V for Victory

CKY's Electric Travel Sign Transmits the Message

The letter V for Victory has a special significance for radio men—we mean those who are more often called “wireless” men; the chaps who were tapping out dots and dashes long before broadcasting was thought of or some of its nightmares imagined.

The letter V has always been used by wireless operators for testing purposes. Thus, when they wanted to get a report from another operator on the strength and quality of their signals, they sent him a series of letter Vs ...- ...- ...- Or, if they wanted to adjust the receiver, they asked someone to send them a few Vs while the knobs and dials were being turned.

Foreign operators used the same practice. Maybe German wireless operators are still doing it — or has Herr Goebbels made them change it? The Nazi wireless man who sends practice Vs through force of habit may be risking censure or even the firing squad—who knows?

CKY's electric travel sign on Memorial Boulevard, Winnipeg, incidentally the first sign of its kind installed in Canada, in addition to its moving message, flashes neon lights in three shorts and a long, making the letter V. The sign has been doing this for several years, anticipating all the “V for Victory” advertising we see about us.

The letter V stands for Victory—OUR Victory—and its use since the very birth of wireless telegraphy was, perhaps, prophetic of the part that radio would some day play in winning that Victory.



Our Cover

For many of our visitors from the United States the scarlet-coated troopers of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police have a romantic attraction. Men of splendid physique, smartly clad, and imbued with the finest spirit of service in enforcing law, preventing crime, and helping the distressed, the "Mounties" are Canada's pride, respected and admired throughout a continent and an empire.

The territory for which the Force is responsible is as large as the whole of Europe. The duties are multitudinous—by no means limited to the magazine and movie-screen activities of trailing erring Indians and Eskimos across trackless wastes by horse, foot, or dog-team. Airplanes and automobiles play their part today, and there is a Marine Section which at the outbreak of war in 1939 operated more than 30 vessels. Although a civil force, the R.C.M.P. is drilled as a military organization.

The photograph on our cover this month was specially taken for "Manitoba Calling", under official R.C.M.P. supervision, and is published by permission of Commissioner S. T. Wood.



RADIO IS HUNGRY CONSUMER OF SCRIPTS

Addressing a recent gathering of Canadian broadcasters in convention at Harrison Hot Springs, Dr. Robert Allen, of the University of Indiana, stated that radio stations of the United States broadcast some 17,000 programs per week: all the scripts written for Hollywood for one year would not run the American radio studios for one day of 24 hours, nor would all the plays produced in London and New York in the past ten years keep the microphones busy for 24 hours.



What, asks a radio authority, would the course of history have been had such folks as Caesar, Alexander the Great, or Cleopatra been able to reach millions by microphone? We'll bite—What?

DARLINGFORD'S WAR MEMORIAL



Memorial Park at Darlingford, Manitoba, is a credit to the district and a most appropriate shrine to its heroes. The park is in a beautiful setting, with a lawn and flower beds backed by blue spruce and other trees of considerable size. The shrine, or sanctuary as it might be called, is a red brick building with a sharp-gabled roof. Stone steps lead to a heavily studded door. Inside, is a large tablet of glass bearing in gold lettering the names of those who gave their services—many of them their lives—to the Great Cause in 1914-1918. There is a bench or altar beneath the tablet, and around the walls are relics of the war: German helmets, a gas mask, parts of trench mortars and machine guns, a trench periscope, photographs of local boys who served, and other objects of interest.



MAIL AND AUTO STICKERS

The demand for our brightly-colored stickers advertising the Province of Manitoba continues. Supplies are mailed gratis to any who send in requests, stating the approximate number of the stickers required. Write or telephone, Public Relations Department, CKY, Winnipeg, or CKX, Brandon.



Visit Winnipeg's Parks

In a recent number of "Public Service News", issued by the Winnipeg Electric Company and read by hundreds of thousands of passengers on street cars and buses, there appeared a timely article on the attractions of Greater Winnipeg's many lovely parks.

"For instance, one of the happiest ways of spending an evening or an afternoon, is to take a Portage street car west on Portage Avenue, get off at the foot-bridge near Deer Lodge hospital, walk around Assiniboine Park, returning to town via the south gate, where a car will bring you back to town. During that walk around the park, you will discover the Zoo, with its collection of native, wild and other animals, including the buffalo—emblematic of the Province of Manitoba; the conservatory with its luxuriant jungle of tropical, sub-tropical, and temperate-zone flowers and shrubs; and if you need refreshment, the pavilion, equipped with modern facilities, is at your service.

"At the other end of the city, Kildonan Park is situated, rivalling in its natural beauty the glories of Assiniboine Park. . . . Then there is Wildevood Park, containing 72 acres of fine trees and native shrubs. This park, which is not as well-known as it should be, is situated in the Municipality of Fort Garry, on the west bank of the Red River. The Fort Garry bus will take you to within a short walking distance of this delightful, verdant beauty spot.

"There are numerous other smaller parks in and around Winnipeg. But for those who wish to go farther afield, there is Selkirk Park, with its lazy river frontage, and its cloistered withdrawal from the hustle and bustle of the workaday world. The Selkirk bus will take you to the town, and a short walk will bring you to the park. . . .

"Here's a suggestion. Take a street car to the south gates of Assiniboine Park, and strike south. You will find yourself on a road reminiscent of an English country lane. Don't try this

unless you are fond of walking, for it's a long walk to No. 2 Highway, but it is not too long, and you will be well repaid by the rural surroundings, the restful charm and the fresh country air you will find there.

"Do you golf? Then Winnipeg can surely offer you every facility to pursue the Ancient Game. The membership golf clubs are well served by street car and bus, and for those who use the public courses, a wide choice is offered. . . .

"Maybe you're a browser. Why not visit the Auditorium, in which is housed a fine Museum and Art Gallery. The Museum, built up over the years by the patience and perseverance of a small group of public-minded citizens, is a revelation to those who see it for the first time. Representative collections, scientifically arranged, of Manitoba birds, beasts and fishes, of Manitoba butterflies and other insects, and — a rare treat—a wonderful collection of Indian and Eskimo relics, treasures of the past—all preserved for your edification and delight. The Art Gallery houses a fine collection of art treasures.

"Then, of course, there is the Cathedral City—St. Boniface—across the two bridges from Winnipeg. Well served with transportation, it contains 'the Cathedral (a reminder of the 'turrets twain' of Whittier's poem), and a handsome monument to La Verendrye. . . St. Boniface combines an old-world charm with a modernity worthy of a larger city."

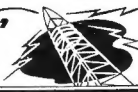


PROFESSOR JACKSON'S TALKS RESUMING

Back at CKY's microphone for the nineteenth season, Professor V. W. Jackson will resume his popular nature talks at 11 a.m. on Saturday, September 6th, continuing weekly thereafter. Professor Jackson has had another successful summer at Chautauqua, N.Y., where he has been a lecturer for many years.



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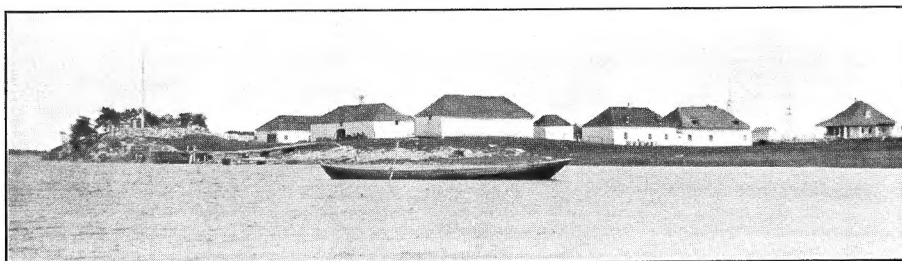


Norway House--Last Stronghold of the Fur Lords

By PHILIP H. GODSELL, F.R.G.S.

Noted Fur Trader and Arctic Traveller.

Author of: "Arctic Trader", "The Vanishing Frontier," Etc.



Norway House, with York Boat in foreground.

Perched high on the red-grey rocks overlooking the limpid waters of lovely Playgreen Lake, Norway House, last stronghold of the Fur Lords, links the glamorous and historic past with the picturesque present, giving visiting tourists a glimpse of fur trade days when Hudson's Bay man and Nor'Wester were locked in a Homeric struggle for the possession of the wilderness. Situated at the head of Lake Winnipeg this ancient Hudson's Bay Company's fur fort can easily be reached via the S.S. *Keenora* of the Selkirk Navigation Company which plies weekly across this inland sea with supplies for missions, mining camps, trading posts and detachments of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

It was inevitable that sooner or later the Fur Barons should leave their palisaded posts on Hudson's Bay and move into the unmapped interior if they wished to hold the vast territories granted them by King Charles II. The great encircling movement of, first, the French, and then the dynamic Nor'-Westers of Montreal, was raising havoc at the Bay forts, especially York Factory, by cutting off the furs at their very source in the wilderness encampments of the redmen. The awakening of the slumbering giant was slow, but

gradually small forts commenced to appear in the interior over which waved the flag of the pioneer fur company bearing the magic symbols "H.B.C."

On a sweltering August day in 1801 William Sinclair pulled out from the picketed fort of Oxford House with a couple of golden birchbarks laden with muskets, trade ball, red and blue cloth, fish-hooks, twine and blankets, propelled by the sinewy arms of six lusty *voyageurs*. Through the Devil's Gateway across Hairy Lake and past the beaver dams of the Echamamish, they debouched upon the mighty Nelson, portaged thundering Sea Falls and beached their canoes on an island near the mouth of the Jack River, four miles from where Norway House now stands. Here they erected a couple of cabins and sent out runners to bring in Cree hunters to smoke the pipe of peace and trade.

It was, as it is today, the heart of a magnificent wilderness. The lakes were filled with whitefish, trout and gold-eyes. The deep pine forests abounded in moose, deer and game of all kinds. The Swampy Crees were friendly. The post at Kinusayo Sipi, or Jackfish River, thrived. By 1815 it included five log buildings, two warehouses and a trading store surrounded by the inevitable



The author, in the dog-carriage used in winter inspection trips

square of pointed palisades surmounted by a tapering flagpole.

To the south and west the rivalry twixt Hudson's Bay men and Nor-Westers was rapidly reaching a climax. Aroused from their inertia, Hudson's Bay men were following the once despised "Canadians" into the remotest parts of the wilderness to hold their chartered rights. Forts were built cheek by jowl; the smouldering hatred of rival traders had long burst all barriers and leapt into consuming flame. Posts were burned and raided, furs seized in reprisal, and officers of one company carried off as prisoners by the other. To add to the irritation of the Nor'Westers settlers were being brought in by Lord Selkirk in ever-increasing numbers from the sheep farms of Scotland to colonize the Red River Valley; constituting, in their eyes, a threat to the free life of the wilderness.

Brought over in the Company's ships to York Factory, and shipped inland, traders and Indians at Norway House watched boat-load after boat-load of these dispirited exiles pushing southward to the land of promise. Then the moccasin telegraph brought word of the bitter anger and disillusionment that existed around this pioneer settlement on the Red, and of the determination of Metis buffalo hunters and the half-

breed engagees of the Nor'Westers to drive them out.

At the Nor'Westers' council plans were formulated for the colony's destruction. "You see, myself and Cameron," wrote Alex MacDonnell in the summer of 1814, "on our way to commence hostilities against the enemy on Red River. Nothing but the complete downfall of the colony will satisfy some, by fair means or foul . . . So here's at them with all my soul and energy."

A horde of angry settlers, herding into Norway House as the only place of sanctuary, told of the fulfilment of the threat and of the smoke of despoiled homes darkening the skies behind them. Next year Norway House was thrown into a further tumult of excitement by the arrival of other half-starved crowds of refugees. They told of Governor Semple's ill-timed edict prohibiting the transportation of buffalo pemmican — lifeblood of the fur trade—and of the bloody battle of Seven Oaks, near Winnipeg, when the half-breed servants of the North West Company had defied the Governor only to have Semple ride out to meet them and perish for his pains with twenty of his men. With the Nor'Westers in possession of Fort Douglas, and the settlement destroyed, they'd abandoned everything and fled to Norway House. Building log cabins, set-



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ting their fish-nets below the ice, snaring rabbits and shooting the occasional moose and deer, they contrived to get through the winter till summer came and with it the welcome news that Captain D'Orsonnes had re-captured Fort Douglas and invited them to return.

When aroused public opinion over the Seven Oaks battle caused the British Government to intervene in the fur war, and the two great companies amalgamated in the summer of 1820, peace settled on forest and prairie and Norway House came into its own. The great fur brigades of the Nor'Westers that left Montreal each summer became a thing of the past. York Factory on Hudson Bay became the port of entry for goods for the Northwest, whence they were shipped to the far-flung posts by Indian-manned boat brigades.

Commanding the river routes from Hudson Bay to the Athabasca, and south to Lake Superior, Norway House became the hub of this vast river transport system. Here, in summer, York boat brigades with coppery crews gay in coloured scarves, glittering brooches and beaded buckskin converged from the farthest reaches of the Great Lone Land, exchanging the baled wealth of the forests for casks and bales of goods from far-off London. From the ramparts of the Mackenzie, from the palisaded forts of the Saskatchewan and the buffalo country, from Lac la Pluie and Red River came these tawny crews trundling their long, eighteen-foot oars in the rowlocks of red-painted galleys like Viking crews of old.

On the green sward beside the post arose the snowy tents of Fur Lords from the rocky shores of Labrador to the land of the slant-eyed Louchoux, to await the arrival of Sir George Simpson, the Little Emperor of Rupert's Land.

Down the gorge of the Nelson would echo the skirl of bagpipes. On Flagstaff Rock, Indians, squaws and papooses would mingle with white clerks and grizzled traders to watch the fast-speeding *canot du maitre* of the *Gitchie Okemow* cut the green waters as paddles swung like pistons in the sinewy hands

"SMILES" SAM'S SECRETARY

Singin' Sam, conductor of the program "Refreshment Time", has no secretary troubles despite the fact he gets hundreds of fan letters a week. The reason for this happy state of affairs is Mrs. Singin' Sam, known as "Smiles", who capably handles all of her husband's "desk" work. She comes by it naturally, though, because after retiring from show business, she was a private secretary.

Singin' Sam, and Frank Crummit, veteran of the airways, both began their careers in show business at about the same time. At one point in the early days, Frank was playing in a nickleodeon in Cincinnati around the corner from the "vaud" house in which Sam was appearing with a quartette. They became acquainted there and have been friends ever since.

"Refreshment Time with Singin' Sam" is broadcast by CKY on week-days except Saturdays at 11.45 a.m., sponsored by the makers of "Coca Cola".

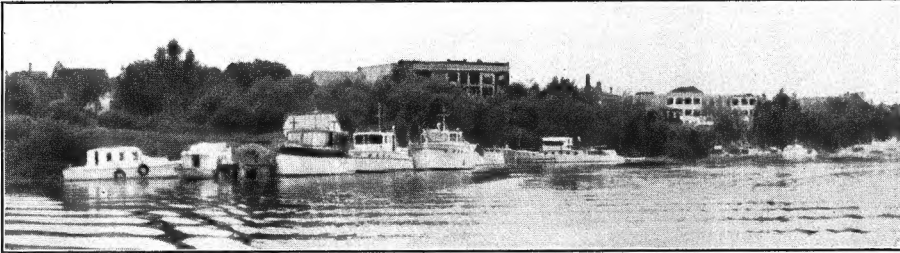
of red-shirted Caughnawaga Iroquois. To the thunderous volleys of Indian muskets, the skirl of pipes and the "Watch-eers?" of dark-eyed redmen the silk-hatted Emperor would climb the rocks to the fort above like royalty.

And here, in the heavy-timbered Council House, surrounded by the grey-bearded lords of lake and tundra, were decided the destinies of half a continent; the movements of next year's fur brigade, the price of beaver pelts and buffalo, the amount of water to be added to the redskins' "rum", the opening of new forts amongst unknown tribes. All the intricate matters dealing with the ruling of two million square miles of trackless wilderness where nomad redskins still roamed at will, hunting the slowly dwindling herds of buffalo, and a handful of whites, behind the protecting palisades of their wooden forts, held the land for future generations.

(To be continued.)

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F. R. G. S.

Boating on Red River



Boat dock below Winnipeg, near Redwood Bridge

Visitors who have made motor boat journeys up and down the Red River during their holidays in Winnipeg are always enthusiastic in their praise of the scenic beauty enjoyed during the trips. The many twists and turns of the stream as it winds between its rich green banks provide continued change of view. Hundreds of little wharves and piers jut out from gardens along the banks and everywhere one sees bathers cooling themselves in the water or acquiring a sun tan to last them through the winter. Canoes glide silently by or bob in the wake of passing motor launches. The white wings of sailing craft tack back and forth. Small boys may be seen playing Columbus or La Verendrye—navigating every conceivable contraption in floating conveyance. Up beyond the majestic Canoe Club one watches the beautiful homes and gardens pass in a panorama which leads to that pretty reach where the rugged stone buildings of the University of Manitoba appear. Here one is reminded of scenes on Old Country rivers. Few if any are more lovely. Returning in the evening the deep green of our Red River becomes a kaleidoscope of changing color in the setting sun. Not all Winnipeggers know their Red River as they should. With surprising frequency they learn about it from the lips of appreciative people from afar.

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WORDS ABOUT WORDS—Listeners complain that STRAFED is being pronounced to rhyme with CHAFED, instead of with CHAFFED.

APPRECIATION FROM NEW YORK

"Manitoba Calling" is read in more than 500 towns and cities in the United States. That its message is appreciated by our good neighbors is indicated by the following letter, typical of many which we have received:—

New York,
August 11th, 1941.

CKY, Winnipeg,
Dear Sirs,

I have just finished reading your "Manitoba Calling" of August, which I found very interesting. I especially liked the article on "Re-entry into the United States Made Easy". This should be very helpful as it clears the impression that it is very difficult for Canadians to re-enter the United States.

I have a warm spot in my heart for Canada. . . This year, due to stress of business, I find that it is impossible for me to get to Canada, but your delightful booklet has made me familiar with what is happening there. Again my thanks.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Thomas Jefferson Miley,

Secretary,

The Merchants' Association of
New York.

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SPORTSMEN!

Manitoba lakes and streams are teeming with fish; the duck hunting season will soon be here. For information and illustrated booklets, write to The Travel and Publicity Bureau, Legislative Building, Winnipeg, or to CKY.



The Rosser Mound

INTERESTING RECENT DISCOVERY IN MANITOBA

By W. H. RAND,

Keeper — Manitoba Museum, Winnipeg.

Who were the Mound-builders? When did they live in Canada? Why did they die out, leaving only their mounds, fortifications and artifacts to show that they had been here? To these questions we are seeking the answers by excavating and by research work. The present-day Indians are without traditions as to these mounds but there is evidence that they used them as burial places for their own dead, thus further complicating our researches.

It is thought that the Mound-builders came originally from the South Western States, gradually encroaching on the Plains Indians and occupying the best lands along the rivers for agriculture. On the Mississippi alone there are over 2,000 mounds, some of which contain more than a million cubic feet of earth. As these people were cultivators of the soil, their food supply was assured and this enabled them to live in fairly large communities with some form of government and probably slavery, which latter would account for the labour put into the mounds.

As they worked their way North they discovered the copper on Isle Royale in Lake Superior and which they mined extensively to make their spearheads, arrowheads, knives and brow-bands, some of which are in the Manitoba Museum. The Plains Indians were never known to mine copper. They also knew the art of pottery-making as is evidenced by the plentiful supply found along the Mississippi, though there is little in Manitoba. About this time this race of people vanished, the reason being unknown; to account for this, several theories have been advanced. One is that the war-like Plains Indians would not tolerate them any longer and found them an easy prey because of their system of slavery.

Another theory is that one of the drought periods occurred, such as we have recently passed through, which dried up and made a desert of parts of

Manitoba, Saskatchewan and some of the North Western States; the lakes and grass on the plains disappeared and the bison were forced to the rivers for food and water, eating up all vegetation, including the crops of the Mound-builders. If the bison were forced to leave the plains, the Indians, whose sustenance they formed, had to follow and this led to trouble between them and the Mound-builders, the latter coming off second best. When this occurred we do not know, though the state of decay of the human bones found in the mounds suggests it must have been several hundred years ago.

In Manitoba mounds have been discovered at the following places:—Rosser, Lockport, Westbourne, Cypress River, Arden, Sturgeon Creek, Rock Lake, and one where Fort Garry Court now stands on Main Street. At Coulter on Antler Creek three mounds are joined by earthworks; these may have been fortifications or a bison pound or trap, as has been suggested by some. Apparently most of our mounds were partly excavated some thirty years ago by Professor Montgomery and Dr. Brice. Some of the relics were sent to The Royal Ontario Museum and some found near Antler Creek on lands of David and John Elliot were retained by them and were presented to our Museum. These include a skull with copper brow-band, bone whistles, catlinite tube-pipes, bone tools, stone beads, animal bones, fossils, part of an earthenware pot made on the coil pattern and ornaments made of shell, one of them brought from the sea.

In the summer of 1907, Professor H. Montgomery, of the University of Toronto, conducted some archaeological excavations in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, twelve mounds in all being investigated. Most of these contained human bones in addition to objects of human workmanship, such as vessels of earthenware, shell spoons or ladles, shell



(1) Rosser mound, prior to excavation. (2) Burial number three.
 (3) Sifting the gravel for artifacts, etc.

beads, tube pipes of stone, stone discs, also awls, whistles and other implements of bone.

One of these mounds at Antler Creek, Sourisford, composed of black soil was forty feet in diameter and five and a half feet in height and contained three burial pits, nearly circular in form and separated from each other about four feet. One of these pits contained a human skeleton, a perfect earthenware urn-shaped vessel $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches high and $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter; it is decorated by a spiral groove running round it and terminating at the centre of the bottom. There were also two shell spoons and a stone shovel found near this skeleton. A second burial pit contained an adult skeleton and one of a child, two spoons and a pot very similar to the last. Another mound in the same locality yielded two pottery vessels and two skeletons; one of these skulls had a flat band (brow-band) of native copper round it. (Both skull and band may be seen in the Manitoba Museum in Section A, Case 13). Here were also two catlinite (red

pipestone) pipes and various small bone and shell ornaments.

Operations upon a large mound situated near Whitemud River and Lake Manitoba resulted in finding a few human bones, a large bead made from a marine shell, some small sea-shell beads, twelve flat, pearly pendants and some broken pottery.

The writer investigated a supposed Mound-builder's grave at Hilton and found a circular grave with five skeletons in a sitting position; two of the skeletons wore necklaces of large shell beads. In this grave was a large, tubular bead and a quantity of flat shell pendants similar to those found at Westbourne.

Dr. Brice and Dr. C. N. Bell excavated a mound at Rainy River and obtained a copper hook, some tube pipes and several other relics. In the Manitoba Museum in Section A, Case 23, may be seen a fine bone arrow-head which was found later in the same mound.

The Rosser Discovery

Some time ago, on hearing that there



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was a mound near Rosser, Mr. P. H. Stokes (a member of the Museum Committee) and I went to investigate and found it on the farm of Mr. and Mrs. Fetterman, North of Rosser. This mound is on a sandy gravel ridge that starts at Sturgeon Creek and continues to Oak Lake. It was a natural Indian trail and was used also by early traders, the marks of their old ox-carts still visible. We obtained permission to open this mound which, we were told, had never been opened, but it was not until this year that funds were available to do it properly. Having made all arrangements and hired a team and scraper, a start was made on the 7th July, the party consisting of Mrs. P. H. Stokes, Mr. Clifford Shaw and myself and we went out to see what could be learned about the mound.

We found it to be four feet high with a diameter of sixty feet. A trench twelve feet wide was dug with the team and scraper and was taken down four feet. In this four feet were many stray human and animal bones, including part of a skull which we recognized as being typically Plains Indian, since it was long with a decidedly retreating forehead. At a depth of four feet we came to some very rotten timbers about ten feet long and of the diameter of a fence-post; these were placed from East to West with some short pieces from North to South and were backed on the North by glacial boulders. This gave us the idea that something of value was to be found, since it was evident that the mound had not been previously opened.

On excavating another three feet we came to the main burial which proved to be only two heaps of bones and not an articulated skeleton; one heap had various bones without a skull and with it were the following relics: a bone whistle, two catlinite pipes (broken), a bone fish spear-head, a flint knife, some flint flakes, a broken awl, several pieces of bison marrow bones that had been split for the marrow, two river shells and lastly mandibles of two herons and a raven which were most likely medicine charms.

Heap No. 2 yielded a very fine skull

of a child of 13 years of age or less of the round-headed type, without lower jaw, another of the whistles made from a bone from a large bird's wing and a fine bone awl. We were careful to sift all the earth to make sure that nothing was overlooked and in the dump was an arrowhead. Having cleaned this up to our satisfaction, we decided to dig a trench from East to West. In so doing we found another burial similar to the last one; here we found a shattered skull which was of the same type as the one previously described, but larger. There was also a bone whistle. These whistles and the pipes were of exactly similar type to those found in the Coulter mounds. One of the human vertebrae had been pierced by an arrow from the front and had gone through the body, causing death.

From this evidence my suspicions are that in a battle between Plains Indians and the Mound-builders, the latter suffered a defeat and had to leave their dead as they fell; a year or so after this they returned to bury what the animals had left of the bodies of their chiefs.

The scattered human bones in the top three feet of the mound might indicate that the battle was fought on that very spot and that the first skull found belonged to one of the Mound-builders' enemies.

The items recovered are displayed in Case 12, in Section A, Manitoba Museum, Civic Auditorium, Winnipeg.



Listening to the struggles of news readers in their efforts to make Russian place names sound Russian, we have wondered why the radio authorities have not combined in the distribution of special war maps, divided into squares, each square numbered. Then, instead of saying "The enemy has fallen back upon PZMSKNGX", or some such unpronounceable place, the announcer would say "The enemy has retreated from square 15 in your maps to square 13". Not every listener would possess a copy of the map, of course, but many would obtain them.

All the Nice Girls

PATRICIA BAILEY MAKES A HIT WITH THE NAVY



Pat Bailey, petite singing star of the General Foods' program "Fun-Time", is shown here with two tars from the Canadian Navy who attended one of the shows at the CBC Playhouse, Toronto. "Fun-time", starring Woodhouse and Hawkins, Russ Gerow and orchestra, Pat Bailey and Canada's young singing sensation, Charlie Sullivan, has been running during the August vacation of General Foods' "Aldrich Family", which is now back on the air.

MANITOBA PLACE NAMES

Talks broadcast by CKY from time to time deal with the interesting origins of some of the place names in Manitoba. For much of our information we are indebted to a Winnipeg business executive who desires to remain anonymous.

BOISSEVAIN, how did that pleasant town — down near the International Peace Garden—come to be so called? It seems there was a gentleman named Adolph Boissevain who was senior member of the firm of Adolph Boissevain and Company, Amsterdam. His firm introduced Canadian Pacific Railway shares to European markets and so, be-

cause of his faith in Canada, a town was named for him.

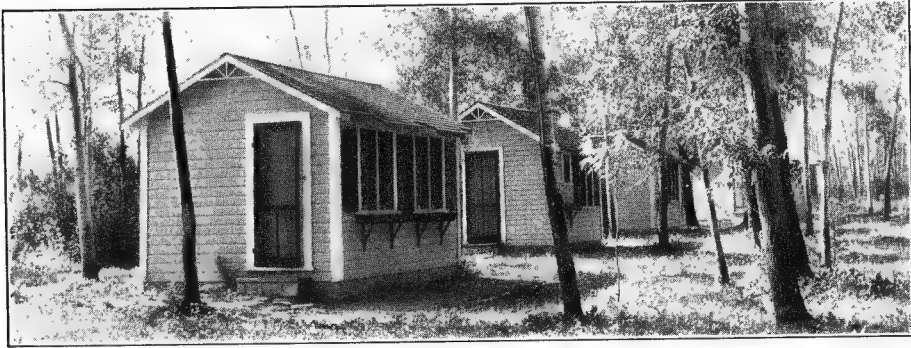
HOLLAND honors the name of an early postmaster in the district, Mr. A. C. Holland.

SIDNEY AND MELBOURNE in Manitoba were not named after the Australian cities. Sidney was the name given to the town in 1881 by the Marquis of Lorne, in honor of one Sidney Austin, who travelled with the nobleman's party as representative of the London "Graphic". Mr. Austin's surname was given to the nearby station, **AUSTIN**. **MELBOURNE** was named for Lord Melbourne.



The Swan River Valley

By M. E. Graham.



Tourist Cabins at Swan River

If mankind is so constituted as to seek and enjoy contrasts then the people of southern Manitoba, and for that matter all prairie dwellers, should find a special attraction in the Swan River Valley of northern Manitoba, for here is something that is different to other parts of the province.

Rising in the west central portion of Manitoba to an elevation of 2,200 feet and lifting the prairies to the second prairie steppe is The Riding Mountain, most of which has been made into one of our finest National Parks. North of this range, and rising somewhat farther to the west, is the Duck Mountain which crosses the inter-provincial boundary into Saskatchewan. Still farther north, and again farther to the west, lies the Porcupine Mountain. Between the Duck and Porcupine ranges is the valley of the Swan River, whose western limit is Thunder Hill which straddles the inter-provincial boundary between these other ranges.

Rising in Saskatchewan not far from the head waters of the Assiniboine River, the Swan River takes a more direct route to the salt waters of Hudson's Bay. Winding its way around the base of Thunder Hill, the Swan River follows a north-easterly course until it empties itself in Swan Lake. Through this shallow channel the river finds its

way into the vast network of rivers and lakes, which through forest and over tundra, join Father Neptune in Hudson's Bay and finally unite with the vast deeps of the Atlantic Ocean itself.

Compared with the vast end which, joined with many other waters, it attains, the Swan River seems but a tiny trickle in a great stream. Yet in its comparatively brief course it creates a lovely and fertile valley, bounded north, south and west by forest-clad hills, a valley shared by many another river and creek which somehow finds its way to the same distant goal. In this valley are several prosperous villages, Benito, Durban, Kenville, Minitonas, Bowman, Renwer, and Birch River, with their hub and centre in the thriving town of Swan River.

The Swan River Valley can be approached by number 10 highway from north, south and east, and by number 6 highway from the south and west. From whatever direction it is reached that particular way has its own peculiar attraction. The traveller from the south and east over number ten highway will find a road in marked contrast to the wide sweeping plains and straight stretches of endless road which characterise the southern half of our province. Having crossed the Riding Mountain, or skirted it on number five highway, he



will find Duck Mountain rising as a blue haze to the northwest. As he skirts its eastern tip to the northern side he passes through an area reminiscent of Eastern Europe. He may chance to see a team of oxen yoked to the plough as some Ukrainian peasant tills his land—surely one of the few remaining areas in the west where this primitive sight is to be seen. When the Duck Mountain is close at hand immediately to the south and pine trees line the road on either side the traveller knows he has reached a part of Manitoba that is different. The nearby ridges, perhaps the one on which he drives, are part of the shoreline of the ancient Lake Agassiz, which in far-off days covered so much of what now is Manitoba. The pine-clad village of Cowan is passed and the Swan River Valley entered at its eastern extremity. Soon to the northwest the pale line of the Porcupines is seen. What once was bushland now has become a valley of farms, yet everywhere the original lies just behind the present. This valley is not a land of vast, bare fields, but a tree-strewn land.

Travellers from the south and west have another way to reach the Swan River Valley—across the uplands of the Duck Mountain on the highway north from Roblin at the junction of highways 5 and 31. This highway hugs closer and closer to the provincial boundary, a beautiful, winding tree-skirted road, part of which traverses one of our provincial forest reserves. Nearby, just across the Saskatchewan boundary, is island-dotted Madge Lake, with its various beaches and summer cottages. As the descent is made from Duck Mountain suddenly the village of Benito comes into view and to the north of it Thunder Hill. Anyone who has made this drive once will wish to repeat the experience.

The Rural Municipality of Swan River has opened a park on the upper slopes of Thunder Hill from which is seen a splendid panorama of bush and field as the whole valley opens out before the eye. A good motor road leads to this park, which is equipped with a public hall and a dining room, as well as clear-ed space for picnics and games. On a

clear day one can pick out Kenville, Swan River, and Bowsman, and from another angle Duban and Benito. Minitonas, too, would be seen, though about 30 miles away, were it not that the Minitonas Hill lies in between.

What has this northern valley to offer the visitors? It has beautiful drives. To mention only two, there is the drive north from Benito, across the Swan River, past the undulating foothills of the Thunder Hill, then past Harlington on to number six highway and so to Swan River. Another fine drive is over Minitonas Hill, from whose summit is seen a lovely vista of farmland.

One thing which must impress the visitor from the south is the extremely long twilight which prevails here. As late as ten-thirty in the middle of June night has not taken complete possession. Even after 11 o'clock the northern sky still is tinged with a rosy hue at this season.

There are a great many lakes nearby where the angler may fish to his heart's delight and profit. Just outside the town of Swan River, 2½ miles distant, is a nine-hole golf course amid attractive setting, of which the members of the golf club are justly proud.

The town of Swan River has a Tourist Park situated in a beautiful spot on the river bank. This park is equipped with cottages which year by year are being increased in number and improved in usefulness by the Development Board with the co-operation of the town. One of the finest hotels in rural Manitoba offers accommodation more substantial than the Tourist Park provides for those who wish it.

To this valley, most of which lies north of the 52nd parallel of Latitude, farmers and their families, victims of drought in the prairies of the south, have come in ever increasing numbers during the past few years to build new homes in a land still new and yet old enough to be well-established with the conveniences of modern civilization, electricity, schools—three of which teach Grade XII—churches of all denominations, stores and good roads.



"Manitoba



Calling"



MERCER McLEOD PRODUCING "DAYTON THEATRE"

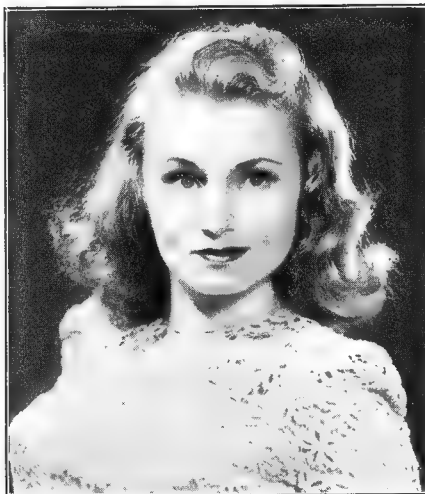
There is good news for lovers of drama in the announcement that the "Dayton Theatre" series this season will be produced by Mercer McLeod, who thrilled network listeners some years ago in those notable plays "The Ghost Walker".

Mercer McLeod obtained an engagement at the age of nineteen with Sir Frank Benson's Shakespearian company. During the two years of that connection he played more than fifty different characters. After numerous tours in England, Scotland and Wales, he joined the Regent's Theatre Repertory Company in London and played leading parts with them during another two years. Entering the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art as a student-teacher, he soon won a full-time position on the faculty and was given charge of



a complete department of acting. Mr. McLeod has performed at such famous theatres as the "Old Vic", the "Haymarket", the "Globe" and the "St. James". He has played with Sir Ger-

TALENTED STAR OF "GRAND CENTRAL STATION"



Frances Chaney

An actress of outstanding ability and a linguist proficient in Russian, French, Italian and German, is lovely Frances Chaney, star of Lever Brothers' "Grand Central Station". Born in Russia, Frances made her stage debut in old Constantinople. She came to America when 8 years old. "Grand Central Station," advertising "Rinso", is broadcast on Wednesday evenings by CKX at 6 p.m. and by CKY at 7 p.m.

★ ★ ★

"DOLLAR A MINUTE"

Sponsored by Catelli Food Products and advertising "Creamo", a new program on CKY is entitled "Dollar a Minute". This feature consists of recordings and announcements of a prize of one dollar each minute in connection with a novel contest. Broadcasts are on CKY, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 10.30 a.m.

ald du Maurier, Dame Sybil Thorndyke, Henry Ainley, Matheson Lang, Charles Laughton, and many other celebrities.

"Dayton Theatre", sponsored by The Dayton Outfitting Company, Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, is being broadcast by CKY on Tuesdays at 7.00 p.m.

Around Lake Winnipeg

CRUISE TO NORWAY HOUSE BRINGS VISITORS YEAR AFTER YEAR



Captain J. C. Hokanson,
genial skipper of the "Keenora"

Among the delights of a vacation in Manitoba is the weekly cruise of the steamship *Keenora* from Winnipeg, down the Red River to Selkirk, to a number of points on Lake Winnipeg, climaxed by a trip down the picturesque Nelson River in the gas launch *Chickama* to Norway House. The voyage is a favorite one with visitors from the United States, some of whom, coming from as far as Los Angeles, have made the trip each year for a decade and are already planning to go again next season.

There is much to enjoy in the exquisite beauty of the scenery en route; in the pleasing alternations of warm sunshine and cool winds; and in seeing something of the primitive life which elsewhere has retreated before the march of modern civilization. One sees the simplicity—not to be confused with ease—of existence in Canada's north-

land little changed since the hey-days of the fur trade.

Mining Activity

One observes also the influence of recent development in the importation of cargoes of iron balls to Berens River for delivery to the mines beyond, and in the exportation from that harbor of tons of bagged "concentrate" from the same mines. The balls, looking like ancient five-inch cannon shot, are products of a Winnipeg iron foundry. They are used in the process of crushing ore at Favourable Lake. The return cargoes of concentrate are the residue remaining when the richest metals of the ore have been extracted. Placed in sacks, the grey powdery material is brought to Selkirk and thence transhipped to smelters in New Jersey and other distant States. Its value during a season approaches the half million dollar mark, a precious "left-over" indeed and suggesting the quality of the ore from which it is derived. One sees the powered fishing boats, the wooden fishing stations along the shore, the nets drying in the sun, and thinks of Manitoba's wealth in whitefish, luscious gold-eyes, and in the sturgeon which provides caviare for grand tables thousands of miles away.

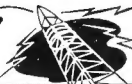
Interesting Passengers

Aboard the *Keenora* may be missionaries going to or returning from their work in remote places; scarlet-coated "Mounties" journeying to wherever there may be constabulary duties to be done; clerks and officials of the Great Company proceeding to their appointments under the red ensign of the H.B.C.; young men and women, white or brown, coming out wide-eyed and wondering into the whirl of civilization for the first time; rugged trappers and prospectors bound for Winnipeg or returning with their packs to try their luck again.

We rub shoulders with all these people; catch scraps of conversation alive with unfamiliar words; hear tales modestly told of personal adventure rival-



"Manitoba Calling"



CKY PROGRAMS

Radio programs are subject to change without notice. The following items are listed as a guide to some of the most popular features. For more details see Winnipeg daily newspapers. Daily programs are shown in heavy type. Those marked * run on weekdays. Those marked † are on weekdays except Saturdays. All times Central Standard.

SUNDAY

- 9.00—Anzac News Letter—CBC.
- 11.00—Church Service.
- 12.25—News.
- 12.30—Religious Period—CBC.
- 1.00—C.B.S. Orchestra—CBC.
- 2.30—Church of the Air—CBC.
- 5.00—Concert in Miniature—CBC.
- 5.45—CBC News—CBC.
- 6.30—Carry On, Canada—CBC.
- 7.00—"We Have Been There"—CBC.
- 7.30—American Album—CBC—Bayer Aspirin
- 8.00—Rocky Mountain Melody Time—CBC.
- 10.00—The Song Album—CBC.

MONDAY

- * 7.00—Reveille.
- * 7.45—News.
- * 8.00—CBC News—CBC.
- * 8.25—Manitoba Calling.
- † 8.30—Woman in White—CBC—Oxydol.
- 9.15—Smilin' Jack—United Radio Advtg.
- † 9.30—Big Sister—CBC—Rinso.
- † 9.45—Story of Dr. Susan—CBC—Lux.
- 10.00—BBC News—CBC.
- 10.30—Peggy's Point of View.
- † 11.00—The Happy Gang—CBC—Col. Palm.
- † 11.45—Singin' Sam—Coca Cola.
- † 12.00—Story of Mary Marlin—CBC—Ivory.
- † 12.15—Pepper Young's Family—CBC—P. & G.
- * 12.45—News, Messages and Weather.
- † 1.00—Against the Storm—CBC—Ivory Bar.
- † 1.15—Ma Perkins—CBC—Oxydol.
- † 1.30—The Guiding Light—CBC—Camay.
- † 1.45—Road of Life—CBC—Chipso.
- * 2.00—CBC News—CBC.
- * 4.45—BBC News—CBC.
- * 5.45—News.
- † 6.00—Amos 'n' Andy—Campbell Soup.

ling the exploits of Hearne and Kelsey; and we feel that this is the life, away from the sophistication of ordinary vacations which, too often, are but changes of location without the advantages of re-vitalizing contacts. This is different. Here are not the folks we have known all the year, much as we love them. Here are new people, radiating old faiths, old outlooks, old courage, old pioneer spirit. Some of their virtues we contrive to capture and bring back to office and factory for the ensuing year. They will make good medicine in a world which needs good medicine rather badly.

A voyage in the *Keenora* is more than an ordinary holiday tour. It is an experience refreshing to mind and body. On Lake Winnipeg the very stars seem nearer and we feel cleansed by the sweeping fringes of the Northern Lights.

—D.R.P.C.

- 6.15—Easy Aces—Anacin Co.
- 6.30—Durham Dollar Day—Bee Hive.
- 7.00—Chamber Music Society—CBC.
- 8.00—Contented Program—CBC—Carnation Milk Co.
- 8.30—With the Troops in England—CBC.
- 9.00—CBC News—CBC.
- 9.15—Britain Speaks—CBC.
- 9.30—BBC News Reel—CBC.
- 10.00—Tunes for Today—CBC.
- † 11.00—Behind the Headlines—Wpg. Tribune.
- * 11.45—News.

TUESDAY

- 9.15—The Voice of Memory—United Radio Advtg.
- 10.30—Peggy's Point of View.
- 10.45—Voice of Inspiration—Young Church.
- 6.30—Durham Dollar Day—Bee Hive.
- 7.00—Dayton Theatre—Dayton Outfitg. Co.
- 7.30—Hap Hazard—CBC—Johnson Wax.
- 8.00—Treasure Trail—CBC—Wrigley Co.
- 10.00—Theatre Time—CBC.
- 10.30—"On the News Beat"—CBC.
- 10.45—Recital Series—CBC.

WEDNESDAY

- 9.15—John Harcourt—United Radio Advtg.
- 3.00—CKY Studio Strings—M.T.S.
- 6.15—Easy Aces—Anacin Co.
- 6.30—The Family Man—CBC—Lever Bros.
- 7.00—Grand Central Station—Lever Bros.
- 7.30—True or False—Absorbine Jr.
- 8.00—Serenade for Strings—CBC.
- 8.30—New Homes for Old—CBC.
- 10.00—Tales of the Plains—CBC.
- 10.30—Irving Plumm String Trio—CBC.

THURSDAY

- 9.15—Voice of Memory—United Radio Advtg.
- 10.30—Peggy's Point of View.
- 10.45—Voice of Inspiration—Young Church.
- 3.45—Manitoba Impressions.
- 6.15—Voices of Yesterday—Public Finance.
- 6.30—The Aldrich Family—CBC—General Foods.
- 7.00—Kraft Music Hall—CBC—Kraft Phenix
- 10.00—Drama—CBC.
- 10.30—John Avison's Orchestra—CBC.

FRIDAY

- 9.15—John Harcourt—United Radio Advtg.
- 3.00—CKY Studio Strings—M.T.S.
- 6.15—Easy Aces—Anacin Co.
- 6.30—Durham Dollar Day—Bee Hive.
- 7.00—Waltz Time—CBC—Sterling Products.
- 7.30—Canadian Theatre of the Air—CBC—Ironized Yeast.
- 10.00—Drama—CBC.
- 10.30—The Banff Trio—CBC.

SATURDAY

- 9.15—CBC News—CBC.
- 10.30—Peggy's Point of View.
- 11.30—Answering You—CBC.
- 12.30—Calling All Cars—Breen Bros.
- 2.02—Club Matinee—CBC.
- 4.15—Afternoon Varieties—CBC.
- 5.00—Gentlemen with Wings—CBC.
- 7.00—Quiz for the Forces—CBC.
- 7.30—NBC Summer Symphony Orch.—CBC.
- 8.30—Don Turner's Orchestra—CBC.
- 10.30—Red River Barn Dance—CBC.
- 11.00—Mart Kenney's Orchestra—CBC.



CKY Photographs.

(1) On bank of Nelson River, near Norway House. (2) Sir John Franklin's sundial at Norway House. (3) Husky dog at Berens River. (4) Nelson River. (5) Papoose at Grand Rapids. (6) S.S. "Keenora" at Jackpine Bay. (7) Closing the locks at Lockport. (8) Unloading iron balls at Berens River. (9) Purser Tom Peers has responsibilities with passengers and cargo. (10) Buying Indian handicraft at Grand Rapids. (11) Bags of "concentrate" unloaded at Selkirk. (12) A dip in the lake at Jackpine Bay.

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The contest is open to residents of the Province and to visitors.

PRIZES

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\$100 - - \$50 - - \$25

Junior Section

(Up to 16 years of age)

\$25 - - \$15 - - \$10

SPEND YOUR VACATION IN MANITOBA—
WRITE YOUR EXPERIENCES

Contest closes September 30th, 1941

Send entries to Public Relations Dept., CKY, Winnipeg.